PART 1026—TRUTH IN LENDING (REGULATION Z)

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1026.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement, and liability.

1026.2 Definitions and rules of construction.

1026.3 Exempt transactions.

1026.4 Finance charge.

Subpart B-Open-End Credit

1026.5 General disclosure requirements.

1026.6 Account-opening disclosures.

1026.7 Periodic statement.

1026.8 Identifying transactions on periodic statements.

1026.9 Subsequent disclosure requirements.

1026.10 Payments.

1026.11 Treatment of credit balances; account termination.

1026.12 Special credit card provisions.

1026.13 Billing error resolution.

1026.14 Determination of annual percentage rate

1026.15 Right of rescission.

1026.16 Advertising.

Subpart C—Closed-End Credit

1026.17 General disclosure requirements.

1026.18 Content of disclosures.

1026.19 Certain mortgage and variable-rate transactions.

1026.20 Subsequent disclosure requirements.

1026.21 Treatment of credit balances.

1026.22 Determination of annual percentage

1026.23 Right of rescission.

1026.24 Advertising.

Subpart D-Miscellaneous

1026.25 Record retention.

1026.26 Use of annual percentage rate in oral disclosures.

1026.27 Language of disclosures.

1026.28 Effect on state laws.

1026.29 State exemptions.

1026.30 Limitation on rates.

Subpart E—Special Rules for Certain Home **Mortgage Transactions**

1026.31 General rules.

1026.32 Requirements for high-cost mortgages.

1026.33 Requirements for reverse mortgages. 1026.34 Prohibited acts or practices in connection with high-cost mortgages.

1026.35 Requirements higher-priced for mortgage loans.

1026.36 Prohibited acts or practices and certain requirements for credit secured by a dwelling.

1026.37 Content of disclosures for certain mortgage transactions (Loan Estimate).

1026.38 Content of disclosures for certain mortgage transactions (Closing Disclosure).

1026.39 Mortgage transfer disclosures.

1026.40 Requirements for home equity plans. 1026.41 Periodic statements for residential mortgage loans.

1026.42 Valuation independence.

1026.43 Minimum standards for transactions secured by a dwelling.

1026.44-1026.45 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Special Rules for Private **Education Loans**

1026.46 Special disclosure requirements for private education loans.

1026.47 Content of disclosures.

1026.48 Limitations on private education loans.

Subpart G—Special Rules Applicable to Credit Card Accounts and Open-End **Credit Offered to College Students**

1026.51 Ability to Pay.

1026.52 Limitations on fees.

1026.53 Allocation of payments.

1026.54 Limitations on the imposition of finance charges.

1026.55 Limitations on increasing annual percentage rates, fees, and charges.

1026.56 Requirements for over-the-limit transactions.

1026.57 Reporting and marketing rules for college student open-end credit.

1026.58 Internet posting of credit card agreements.

1026.59 Reevaluation of rate increases.

1026.60 Credit and charge card applications and solicitations.

APPENDIX A TO PART 1026—EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

APPENDIX B TO PART 1026—STATE EXEMP-TIONS

APPENDIX C TO PART 1026—ISSUANCE OF OFFI-CIAL INTERPRETATIONS

APPENDIX D TO PART 1026-MULTIPLE AD-VANCE CONSTRUCTION LOANS

APPENDIX E TO PART 1026—RULES FOR CARD ISSUERS THAT BILL ON A TRANSACTION-BY-Transaction Basis

APPENDIX F TO PART 1026—OPTIONAL ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE COMPUTATIONS FOR CREDITORS OFFERING OPEN-END CREDIT PLANS SECURED BY A CONSUMER'S DWELL-

APPENDIX G TO PART 1026—OPEN-END MODEL FORMS AND CLAUSES

APPENDIX H TO PART 1026— CLOSED-END Model Forms and Clauses

APPENDIX I TO PART 1026 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX J TO PART 1026—ANNUAL PERCENT-AGE RATE COMPUTATIONS FOR CLOSED-END CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

§ 1026.1

- APPENDIX K TO PART 1026—TOTAL ANNUAL LOAN COST RATE COMPUTATIONS FOR RE-VERSE MORTGAGE TRANSACTIONS
- APPENDIX L TO PART 1026—ASSUMED LOAN PERIODS FOR COMPUTATIONS OF TOTAL ANNUAL LOAN COST RATES
- APPENDIX M1 TO PART 1026—REPAYMENT DIS-CLOSURES
- APPENDIX M2 TO PART 1026—SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF REPAYMENT DISCLOSURES
- APPENDIX N TO PART 226—HIGHER-PRICED MORTGAGE LOAN APPRAISAL SAFE HARBOR REVIEW
- APPENDIX Q TO PART 1026—STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING MONTHLY DEBT AND INCOME SUPPLEMENT I TO PART 1026—OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 2601; 2603–2605, 2607, 2609, 2617, 5511, 5512, 5532, 5581; 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 44718, July 24, 2013, the authority citation for part 1026 was revised, effective Jan. 10, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 2601, 2603–2605, 2607, 2609, 2617, 5511, 5512, 5532, 5581; 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seg

SOURCE: 76 FR 79772, Dec. 22, 2011, unless otherwise noted

Subpart A—General

§ 1026.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement, and liability.

- (a) Authority. This part, known as Regulation Z, is issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to implement the Federal Truth in Lending Act, which is contained in title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). This part also implements title XII, section 1204 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-86, 101 Stat. 552). Furthermore, this part implements certain provisions of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974, as amended (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). The Bureau's information-collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. and have been assigned OMB No. 3170-0015 (Truth in Lending).
- (b) *Purpose*. The purpose of this part is to promote the informed use of consumer credit by requiring disclosures about its terms and cost. The regula-

tion also includes substantive protections. It gives consumers the right to cancel certain credit transactions that involve a lien on a consumer's principal dwelling, regulates certain credit card practices, and provides a means for fair and timely resolution of credit billing disputes. The regulation does not generally govern charges for consumer credit, except that several provisions in Subpart G set forth special rules addressing certain charges applicable to credit card accounts under an open-end (not home-secured) consumer credit plan. The regulation requires a maximum interest rate to be stated in variable-rate contracts secured by the consumer's dwelling. It also imposes limitations on home-equity plans that are subject to the requirements of §1026.40 and mortgages that are subject to the requirements of §1026.32. The regulation prohibits certain acts or practices in connection with credit secured by a dwelling in §1026.36, and credit secured by a consumer's principal dwelling in §1026.35. The regulation also regulates certain practices of creditors who extend private education loans as defined in $\S 1026.46(b)(5)$.

- (c) Coverage. (1) In general, this part applies to each individual or business that offers or extends credit, other than a person excluded from coverage of this part by section 1029 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, title X of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376, when four conditions are met:
- (i) The credit is offered or extended to consumers;
- (ii) The offering or extension of credit is done regularly:
- (iii) The credit is subject to a finance charge or is payable by a written agreement in more than four installments; and
- (iv) The credit is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- (2) If a credit card is involved, however, certain provisions apply even if the credit is not subject to a finance charge, or is not payable by a written agreement in more than four installments, or if the credit card is to be used for business purposes.
- (3) In addition, certain requirements of §1026.40 apply to persons who are not

creditors but who provide applications for home-equity plans to consumers.

- (4) Furthermore, certain requirements of §1026.57 apply to institutions of higher education.
- (5) No person is required to provide the disclosures required by sections 128(a)(16) through (19), 128(b)(4), 129C(f)(1), 129C(g)(2) and (3), 129C(h), 129D(h), 129D(j)(1)(A), or 129D(j)(1)(B) of the Truth in Lending Act or section 4(c) of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act.
- (d) Organization. The regulation is divided into subparts and appendices as follows:
- (1) Subpart A contains general information. It sets forth:
- (i) The authority, purpose, coverage, and organization of the regulation;
 - (ii) The definitions of basic terms;
- (iii) The transactions that are exempt from coverage; and
- (iv) The method of determining the finance charge.
- (2) Subpart B contains the rules for open-end credit. It requires that account-opening disclosures and periodic statements be provided, as well as additional disclosures for credit and charge card applications and solicitations and for home-equity plans subject to the requirements of §1026.60 and §1026.40, respectively. It also describes special rules that apply to credit card transactions, treatment of payments and credit balances, procedures for resolving credit billing errors, annual percentage rate calculations, rescission requirements, and advertising.
- (3) Subpart C relates to closed-end credit. It contains rules on disclosures, treatment of credit balances, annual percentage rate calculations, rescission requirements, and advertising.
- (4) Subpart D contains rules on oral disclosures, disclosures in languages other than English, record retention, effect on state laws, state exemptions, and rate limitations.
- (5) Subpart E contains special rules for mortgage transactions. Section 1026.32 requires certain disclosures and provides limitations for closed-end loans that have rates or fees above specified amounts. Section 1026.33 requires special disclosures, including the total annual loan cost rate, for reverse mortgage transactions. Section

1026.34 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with closed-end mortgage transactions that are subject to \$1026.32. Section 1026.35 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with closed-end higher-priced mortgage loans, as defined in \$1026.35(a). Section 1026.36 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with an extension of credit secured by a dwelling.

(6) Subpart F relates to private education loans. It contains rules on disclosures, limitations on changes in terms after approval, the right to cancel the loan, and limitations on cobranding in the marketing of private education loans.

(7) Subpart G relates to credit card accounts under an open-end (not homesecured) consumer credit plan (except for §1026.57(c), which applies to all open-end credit plans). Section 1026.51 contains rules on evaluation of a consumer's ability to make the required payments under the terms of an account. Section 1026.52 limits the fees that a consumer can be required to pay with respect to an open-end (not homesecured) consumer credit plan during the first year after account opening. Section 1026.53 contains rules on allocation of payments in excess of the minimum payment. Section 1026.54 sets forth certain limitations on the imposition of finance charges as the result of a loss of a grace period. Section 1026.55 contains limitations on increases in annual percentage rates, fees, and charges for credit card accounts. Section 1026.56 prohibits the assessment of fees or charges for overthe-limit transactions unless the consumer affirmatively consents to the creditor's payment of over-the-limit transactions. Section 1026.57 sets forth rules for reporting and marketing of college student open-end credit. Section 1026.58 sets forth requirements for the Internet posting of credit card accounts under an open-end (not homesecured) consumer credit plan.

(8) Several appendices contain information such as the procedures for determinations about state laws, state exemptions and issuance of official interpretations, special rules for certain kinds of credit plans, and the rules for computing annual percentage rates in

§ 1026.1, Nt.

closed-end credit transactions and total-annual-loan-cost rates for reverse mortgage transactions.

(e) Enforcement and liability. Section 108 of the Act contains the administrative enforcement provisions. Sections 112, 113, 130, 131, and 134 contain provisions relating to liability for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act and the regulation. Section 1204(c) of title XII of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, Public Law 100–86, 101 Stat. 552, incorporates by reference administrative enforcement and civil liability provisions of sections 108 and 130 of the Act.

[76 FR 79772, Dec. 22, 2011, as amended at 77 FR 70114, Nov. 23, 2012]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. At 78 FR 6962, Jan. 31, 2013, §1026.1 was amended by revising paragraph (d)(5), effective Jan. 10, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 1026.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement, and liability.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(5) Subpart E contains special rules for mortgage transactions. Section 1026.32 requires certain disclosures and provides limitations for closed-end credit transactions and open-end credit plans that have rates or fees above specified amounts or certain prepayment penalties. Section 1026.33 requires special disclosures, including the total annual loan cost rate, for reverse mortgage transactions. Section 1026.34 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with mortgages, as §1026.32(a). Section 1026.35 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with closedend higher-priced mortgage loans, as defined in §1026.35(a). Section 1026.36 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with an extension of credit secured by a dwelling.

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2. At 78 FR 80106, Dec. 31, 2013, \$1026.1 was amended by revising paragraphs (b), (c)(5), (d)(5), and (e), effective Aug. 1, 2015. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 1026.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement, and liability.

* * * * *

(b) *Purpose*. The purpose of this part is to promote the informed use of consumer credit

by requiring disclosures about its terms and cost, to ensure that consumers are provided with greater and more timely information on the nature and costs of the residential real estate settlement process, and to effect certain changes in the settlement process for residential real estate that will result in more effective advance disclosure to home buyers and sellers of settlement costs. The regulation also includes substantive protections. It gives consumers the right to cancel certain credit transactions that involve a lien on a consumer's principal dwelling, regulates certain credit card practices, and provides a means for fair and timely resolution of credit billing disputes. The regulation does not generally govern charges for consumer credit, except that several provisions in subpart G set forth special rules addressing certain charges applicable to credit card accounts under an open-end (not home-secured) consumer credit plan. The regulation requires a maximum interest rate to be stated in variable-rate contracts secured by the consumer's dwelling. It also imposes limitations on home-equity plans that are subject to the requirements of §1026.40 and mortgages that are subject to the requirements of §1026.32. The regulation prohibits certain acts or practices in connection with credit secured by a dwelling in §1026.36, and credit secured by a consumer's principal dwelling in §1026.35. The regulation also regulates certain practices of creditors who extend private education loans as defined in §1026.46(b)(5). In addition, it imposes certain limitations on increases in costs for mortgage transactions subject to §1026.19(e) and (f).

(c) * * *

(5) Except in transactions subject to §1026.19(e) and (f), no person is required to provide the disclosures required by sections 128(a)(16) through (19), 128(b)(4), 129C(f)(1), 129C(g)(2) and (3), 129D(h), or 129D(j)(1)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act, section 4(c) of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or the disclosure required prior to settlement by section 129C(h) of the Truth in Lending Act. Except in transactions subject to §1026.20(e), no person is required to provide disclosure required section bv 129D(j)(1)(B) of the Truth in Lending Act. Except in transactions subject to §1026.39(d)(5), no person becoming a creditor with respect to an existing residential mortgage loan is required to provide the disclosure required by section 129C(h) of the Truth in Lending Act.

(d) * * *

(5) Subpart E contains special rules for mortgage transactions. Section 1026.32 requires certain disclosures and provides limitations for closed-end credit transactions and open-end credit plans that have rates or fees above specified amounts or certain prepayment penalties. Section 1026.33 requires

Bur. of Consumer Financial Protection

special disclosures, including the total annual loan cost rate, for reverse mortgage transactions. Section 1026.34 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with high-cost mortgages. as defined §1026.32(a). Section 1026.35 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with closedend higher-priced mortgage loans, as defined in §1026.35(a). Section 1026.36 prohibits specific acts and practices in connection with an extension of credit secured by a dwelling. Sections 1026.37 and 1026.38 set forth special disclosure requirements for certain closedend transactions secured by real property, as required by §1026.19(e) and (f).

* * * * *

(e) Enforcement and liability. Section 108 of the Truth in Lending Act contains the administrative enforcement provisions for that Act. Sections 112, 113, 130, 131, and 134 contain provisions relating to liability for failure to comply with the requirements of the Truth in Lending Act and the regulation. Section 1204(c) of title XII of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, Public Law 100-86, 101 Stat. 552, incorporates by reference administrative enforcement and civil liability provisions of sections 108 and 130 of the Truth in Lending Act. Section 19 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act contains the administrative enforcement provisions for that Act.

§ 1026.2 Definitions and rules of construction.

- (a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:
- (1) Act means the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).
- (2) Advertisement means a commercial message in any medium that promotes, directly or indirectly, a credit transaction.
 - (3) [Reserved]
- (4) Billing cycle or cycle means the interval between the days or dates of regular periodic statements. These intervals shall be equal and no longer than a quarter of a year. An interval will be considered equal if the number of days in the cycle does not vary more than four days from the regular day or date of the periodic statement.
- (5) *Bureau* means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.
- (6) Business day means a day on which the creditor's offices are open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its business functions. However, for purposes of rescission under §§ 1026.15 and 1026.23, and for purposes of

- §§ 1026.19(a)(1)(ii), 1026.19(a)(2), 1026.31, and 1026.46(d)(4), the term means all calendar days except Sundays and the legal public holidays specified in 5 U.S.C. 6103(a), such as New Year's Day, the Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.
- (7) Card issuer means a person that issues a credit card or that person's agent with respect to the card.
- (8) Cardholder means a natural person to whom a credit card is issued for consumer credit purposes, or a natural person who has agreed with the card issuer to pay consumer credit obligations arising from the issuance of a credit card to another natural person. For purposes of §1026.12(a) and (b), the term includes any person to whom a credit card is issued for any purpose, including business, commercial or agricultural use, or a person who has agreed with the card issuer to pay obligations arising from the issuance of such a credit card to another person.
- (9) Cash price means the price at which a creditor, in the ordinary course of business, offers to sell for cash property or service that is the subject of the transaction. At the creditor's option, the term may include the price of accessories, services related to the sale, service contracts and taxes and fees for license, title, and registration. The term does not include any finance charge.
- (10) Closed-end credit means consumer credit other than "open-end credit" as defined in this section.
- (11) Consumer means a cardholder or natural person to whom consumer credit is offered or extended. However, for purposes of rescission under §§ 1026.15 and 1026.23, the term also includes a natural person in whose principal dwelling a security interest is or will be retained or acquired, if that person's ownership interest in the dwelling is or will be subject to the security interest.
- (12) Consumer credit means credit offered or extended to a consumer primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.